WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

FOR GOVERNOR, LUTHER BRADISH. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, GABRIEL FURMAN,

District. FOR SENATORS,

1...ISRAEL OAKLEY, of Richmond.

11...JOSEPH JANSEN, of Ulster.

111...ALEX. C. GIBNON, of Schenectady.

11V JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Fulton Co.

11V JANA HANCALL, Franklin Co. [Two Years.]

V. CHESTER BUCK of Lewis County.

VI...THOMAN A. JOHNSON, of Steuben.

VII...WILLIAM K. STRONG, Seneca Co.

VIII...HARVEY PUTNAM, Wyoming County. Election Tuesday, Nov. 8-(one day only.)

The Office of The Tribune is removed to the new and spacious buildings, No. 160 NASSAU STREET, in front of the Park, and nearly opposite the City Hall.

IT A few copies of the DAILY and six copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNZ for the entire year, neatly bound and for sale at this office. Price of the Weekly \$3, of the Daily \$5. Also, complete copies of the Log Carin neatly bound. Price \$2. Odd volu nes of the New Yorker bound, price \$3 for the year.

TT THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGIS-TER may be obtained in all the princip 1 Cities from the agents of the Tri bune and from the Booksellers. Price \$1 per dozen, \$7 per hundred, or for single copies 124 cents.

New-York and Eric Railroad.

We took a trip to Orange County on Monday evening, to look in at the Whig Convention at Goahen next day, leaving our City at 3 P. M. and arriving at Goshen (66 miles-22 by Steamboat, 44 by Railroad) in a little over 5 hours. The number of passengers up must have exceeded 100nine-tenths of them for Goshen and points this side of it. From this fact an approximation may be made to the probable number of passengers when this great work shall have been completed. If 66 miles of it give 200 passengers per day, 430 could not certainly give less than 1,000, taking into account those who come from Lake Erie and beyond. We cannot doubt, considering the number now carried on the Massachusetts Western and other new Railroads that the New-York and Erie, starting a passage train every twelve hours from N. York and another from Lake Erie, would rec. ive at least \$6,000 per day or \$2,000,000 per year from passengers alone, one-half of which would defray all current expenses and leave \$1,000,000 per annum for dividends on the stock. From Freight a large but probably not equal amount would be realized-say half as much. or \$1,000,000 per annum. This would give a dividend of over 10 per cent. on the stock, after a liberal allowance for repairs and renewals, taking the highest estimate of the cost of the work.

At this moment nearly one-half of the entire work has been constructed, yet only one-eighth part of it has been brought into operation. That part of it, laboring under every disadvantage, and at a time of general depression, is doing better than its warmest friends anticipated. There is no doubt that the whole will do as well as this part. Then why shall it not be constructed? Why should the timber be left to rot, the grade to wastaway, and the whole work to sink annually to ruin? Why should we lose Half a Million a year in interest on the portion already done? Why Half a Million a year more in the dilapidation of this work? What is the reason for this? Is New-York bankrupt or insane? Have we not abundance of Labor anxiously seeking employment at rates low enough for any man of conscience ?-Have we not storehouses of Grain, Wheat, Goods, every thing which this Labor requires in payment for its exertion, which can find no market abroad. or any otherwise than by setting our Public Workas well as Factories in motion? Then why do we now stand idle and despondent,

"Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would?" Surely, if there be judgement, foresight, or even the narrowest sense of self-interest in the Country, the Internal Improvement policy and parts will be sustained, and our Public Works pushed vigorously to completion.

THE LOCOS AND PROTECTION .- A great Whig meeting was recently held at Lowell at which Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, one of the most valuable members of Congress, simply because he is a plain, straightforward, well-informed and patriotic man, made a speech of two hours in length-in which he took occasion to prove that notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon the last Congress by the minions of Tyler, it did more work and passed more important bills than any preceding Congress since the adoption of the Constitution He spoke also of the reasons which induced some of the Loco-Focos to vote for a Protective Tariff which finally passed, for which they are so loudly lauded by those whose rule of action is hostility to the Whigs. He says :-

"Ten of these Loco-Foco votes came from Pennsylvania, and some of them frem Free Trade men They argued thus: We shall have the power in the next Congress; the country is in debt; a Protective Tariff is unpopular. We will vote to pass this Tariff under a protest, (and most of those who voted for it stated expressly that they disliked the bill, and voted for it against their own feelings,) and when we come into power we will take from it its protective character. These were the arguments used and the motives which promp ted many of those twenty-five Loco-Focos to vote for that bill. I know it, said Mr. Hudson, for HEARD THEM SAY SO !"

The cry of Repeal was thus raised even before the Bill was passed-and has been repeatedly echoed since. What then has PROTECTION to hope from a Loco-Foco Congress?

LOOKING Ur .- Major Noah presumes to cuil the Standard's ears for daring to demur to a Loco-Foco nomination for Congress. Rather cool this -for a man who has n't yet been a month in the ranks and who has not even to this day received his pardon for first turning traitor to the party whose veterans he is now scolding.

The WASHINGTON JOURNAL, a new and strong Whig paper, has just reached us from Union Village, Washington Co. It is issued by John W. Curtis. We trust it will aid to "push on Old Washington" to give that 2,500 majority that John Cramer says she is good for.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society publish a statement denying any knowledge of the article reflecting on the Rev. Doctor Sprague, which was published in the Temperance Almanac for 1842. The Committee likewise publish in the Temperance Almanac for 1843 sundry resolutions, in which they express their "serious regret and disapprove of the publication referred to."

The Difference. The Whigs carried this State in 1838 by 10,000 majority, securing a large majority in Joint Ballot of the Legislature. By an express law of the State, a U.S. Senator was to be chosen by that Legislature on a specified day. But was any chosen? No. And why? Because the Loco-Focos had a majority in the Senate, elected in former years, and this Senatorial majority, in palpable violation of their official oaths, refused to permit an election. They would not make a nomination nor let the Whige do it, would not go into Joint Ballot, but deliberately prevented any election, and left the State unrepresented in the Senate at the commencement of the ensuing Session. This was done through a Hold-Over majority in the Senate, many Members grossly misrepresenting their respective constituencies, and all paltering with their sworn duty. Yet the whole party justified and sustained them in this course: not a murmur was heard from the camp of Loco-Focoism from Maine to Georgia.

In Tennessee the same party have more recently | FUS DAWES, Esq., and the Croton Ode of Gen. done the same thing with the hearty approval of its Press and its Voters.

Now the Whigs have a chance to do just so in Maryland. They know they have a majority of the votes in that State, and could choose a Senator of their own faith by merely putting the election over to another year. But what of it? Does any Whig propose or desire such a course? Does any think of it? Who does not know that the whole party would frown down the proposition!

And what would Loco-Focoism do? Do we not see the whole party coolly bagging the Senator as already gained in Maryland, though no more gained than a Whig in New-York in 1832, or in Tennessee in 1841. And what a howl of astonishment and execration we should hear from the whole Loco-Foco Press if the Whigs were now to do in Maryland just what our opponents have done and justified in New-York and Tennessee!

Such is the difference in respect for law and constituted authority between the two parties.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is quoted in the Dorn journals as a supporter of the Dorr movement and a believer in the legality of the Dorr Constitution. This is a most unqualified untruth. Mr. Adams's opinions are exactly the reverse of this, though he has consented to defend his old personal and political friend, Dutee J. Pearce, on his trial

WILLIAM DUER of Oswego is the Whig andidate for Congress from the XXIIId District composed of Oswego and Madison Counties .-We rejoice at his nomination. He is one of the ablest and most popular men in the State, and will poll the highest vote of any man in the District. We hope his election cannot be defeated.

Hon. A. L. FOSTER, the present zealous and faithful Whig Representative from Madison, informed us before the last adjournment, that he should probably resign at this time. We rejoice that he has not done so, but will serve out his

The Whigs of CATTARAUGUS County bave nominated ELJVAH A. RICE of Otto and ALONZO HAWLEY of Hinsdale for Assembly. We hope heir majority will be over 1,000. How can any oody in Cattaraugus vote for the party of Bouck, Flagg, Young and Hoffman?

Tammany Nominations.

The Loco-Fecos made the following nomination for Assembly last evening :- George G. Glazier, D. C. Pentz, D. T. Hubbard, George Paulding, Jonathan Thompson, Tighe Davy, A. B. Miller.

The Committee were hard at work when we went to press. Mike Walsh had not succeeded thus far-though his portraits of the Committemen it was thought would secure him a nomination.

Loco-Foco Nominations.

Cayuga Co .- George Rathbun for Congress with Cortland;) Davies Monroe, Alfred Lyon and Vincent Kenyan for Assembly. Montgomery Co .- John Bowdish, John I. Zo-

ler for Assembly. Otsego and Schoharie Counties .- Jeremiah E.

Cary for Congress.

IT In Athens County, Ohio, there were three candidates for Auditor, with the following result: Root, (Whig) 938; Jewett, (Whig) 940; Morse. Loco, 943, and ejected by three majority over his higher competitor and five over the lower. Probably -o close a triangular contest had not been known

Rev. H. O. SHELDEN will deliver a practical Lecture on the union of Education and Labor in the Green-street Church this evening. It will be well worth hearing.

PAUL R. GEORGE has been appointed Naval Store Keeper at Brooklyn, instead of Navy Agent for this city. Some difference.

Thomas Chadwick, Whig, has on the fifth or sixth trial been elected the fourth Representative from Portland, Maine.

The New England Non-Resistance Conven tion is now in session at Boston.

IF A correspondent of the Evening Post states hat an accident happened on the Troy and Saraoga railroad on the 17th. The locomotive, near Waterford, encountered a snake-head, and was thrown off the track. Three baggage cars were crushed to atoms, and several passengers were slightly, but none seriously injured.

COURT OF CHANCERY .- We are requested to state that the Assistant Vice Chanceller will hold a Special Term at Albany on the second Monday in November next. He is authorised to hear all causes pending in the Third Circuit; causes in the fourth class in the Fourth Circuit; and all causes which the Chancellor has heretofore referred, or shall at the ensuing October Term refer to him to be heard there.

The MORNING CHRONICLE, by John M. Moore, is just one of the cleverest and best penny papers ever published in our City. It is earnestly and zealously devoted to the promulgation and advocacy of measures calculated to elevate the Poorer Classes to prosperity, comfort and independence. The Editor may not always see right, but he always means just right. We hope his paper is and will be generously supported.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE give a splendid exhibition to-day. The Cattle Show and Sale at the corner of Bowery and Broadway will be well worth a visit. Addresses will also be delivered. See the advertisement.

IT The Rainers and Dempster give another of their opular Concerts to-night at the Society Library,

LT WILEY & PUTNAM have received the original ediions of the leading British Reviews and Magazines for Oc-ober, viz: Quarterly Review, at \$4 per annum; Westminster do., \$4; Edinburgh do., \$4; Foreign Quarterly, \$4 Blackwood's Magazine, \$5; Fraser's do., \$6; Monthly, \$6; Dublin University, \$5; United Service Journal, \$10; all of which are now ready for delivery to subscribers.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- The Fifteenth Anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. The exercises were impressive and highly interesting, and were listened to by a large, intelligent and atentive audience. The Address by Hon. H. G. O. Colby, of Massachusetts, was one of the most eloquent and valuable Discourses to which we have lately listened. Its principal aim was to show the mutual relations of the several classes of society-to prove that the manual labor of the agriculturalist and the mechanic, the enterprise of the merchant, and the mental toil of the professional man depend upon each other for support; and that all must be cherished and honored, as only a union of them all can secure to the State and society the highest prosperity and happiness. We shall publish this Address at length to-morrow morning. It merits the most thoughtful consideration of every member of society. After the Address, an Ode, written for the occasion by Ru-Morris, were sung with great effect by the New York Sacred Music Society.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE .- Among the articles exhibiting at the Fair of the American Institute is piece of Morocco and a pair of Ladies' Shoes, whose brief history speaks volumes for the perfection to which our home manufactures have been brought by the aids of science and the native ingenuity of our mechanics. Mr. BURBANK of the firm of Wm. Burbank & Co., 15 Jacob-street, killed two goats on the morning of the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock. The skins of the goats passed through the various processes of beaming, liming, tanning. shaving and finishing, into Morocco, and the work was completed by 10 o'clock A. M., a space of 9 hours. The usual time occupied in manufacturing the article is from 30 to 60 days-and this work was done exclusively by one man. The Morocco when finished was brought from the factory of Messrs. Burbank & Co., at Gowanus to 409 Broadway, a distance of 5 miles, where a pair of Shoes were made from one of the skins, and placed n the Fair before half-past I o'clock. The curious in such matters can see the Morocco and the Shoes in the Saloon at Niblo's, near the main entrance. This is one of the many improvements in manufactures growing out of a due encouragement

RETURN OF HENRY CLAY .- Our beloved felow-citizen. HENRY CLAY, has returned to the quiet and peaceful shades of Ashland. His course, broughout his recent journey, has been one of unmingled satisfaction and pleasure. Every where, along his whole route, he was met and greeted by crowds of his fellow-citizens, in a manner becomng his long distinguished public services, and evidencing the strong hold which he has upon the affections of the people. His health has been nuch improved by his travels; and, with the exception of the effects of the fatigue consequent pon such a journey, we have never seen him look-[Lexington Intelligencer.

FROM BRAZIL .- The Diario de Pernambuco, of Sept. 20th, has been received here. General Caxias, it appears from an imperial dispatch, has een appointed a Field Marshal. The rebels, in battle on the 20th, were completely defeated, with a loss of many killed, and 200 prisoners In Rio Grande, too, they had met with defeat.

The Journal de Cornereio, (of Rio Janeiro,) under date of September 2d, announces the speedy departure of Field Marshal Caxias for Rio Grande with a large force, which it was confidently believed, would have no difficulty in putting an end the rebellion there.

The arrival of the American brig Po, Captain Benedict, at Ceara, is announced. She was leaky, and the Captain had been compelled to throw overboard a great part of his cargo, consisting of She was bound from Philade

HON. JOHN POPE.-The Portsmouth (Va.) Banner calls our attention to an article in the Lynchburg Virginian, which says that whilst Mr. Pope was recently at Fortress Monroe, he gave indications that he was Tylerish. The Lynchburg Virginian also speaks of Mr. Pope as an old rival and enemy of Mr. Clay, as the Wickliffes and Marshalls are, who hate him for his plebeian origin, and because he has overshadowed them.

Whatever may be the feelings of the Wickliffes and the Marshalls towards Mr. Clay, (and we shall not deny that they are those of hatred and envy,) we know Mr. Pope entertains a very high regard for Mr. Clay, personally. We have many time heard him express himself in eloquent erms of his extraordinary talents, his high-toned manliness, and utter scorn of every thing mean and underhanded. We have heard him say that he had tried hard to hate Mr. Clay, while they were rivals, but he never could: there was always something about him that he could not help admiring after all. "In our warfare," said Mr. P., "he was always honorable, manly, and above board. Hang the fellow, he would make me love him in spite of our hostility to each [U. S. Gazette.

Sebastian Dreher, a young German, apparently about 23 or 24 years of age, who was convicted of larceny in this town last week, and sentenced to the State prison for 3 years attempted to commit suicide in the interval between his conviction and sentence, by bleeding himself; but by the timely interference of the jailer, he was prevented from effecting his purpose. He still declares his intention to kill himself rather than go to the Penitentiary. In a paper drawn up by himelf and read to the jury during his trial, he gave detailed and pitiful statement of his fortunes ince his arrival in this country, the substance of which was that this "land of liberty" was not what it was cracked up to be." He evidently goes in for the "largest liberty," which in the language of the celebrated Luke Day, when leading on the attack upon Springfield Arsenal, means, the right to do as we have a mind to, and to make other people do as we want to have them."

[Springfield Gazette. IT It is a proud consideration that New-Jersey, which turned the tide of war in the Revolution, has since twice stayed the progress of Loco-Focoism, first in 1838, when it was sweeping in triamph over the land, and again in 1842, when it eems to threaten to overwhelm us. Having breasted the storm and faithfully discharged their high duty, the Whigs of New-Jersey again call apon their friends in the Empire State to rise up with the exigency and sustain them, shoulder to shoulder, in the great effort to preserve the principles and institutions which constitute our most precious trust for the benefit of those who are to [Newark Daily. come after us.

IF M. de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, has presented to the National Institute from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, a complete set of the Memoirs of the Academy, with the Memoirs of Foreign Savans, and also the journals published by the Academy under the title of the Scientific Bulletin and Collection of Transactions, and Memoirs which contribute information as to the Empire of Russia. His letter is also expressive of friendly sentiments towards the in-

DROWNED .- Charles Shattuck, formerly of Franklin, (Vt.,) but for some years past a resident of Monroe, (Mich.,) was drowned last month on Lake Huron, to the shores of which he had gone on a hunting excursion. His body was [Buffalo Com. Adv.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY. We have received from our attentive Baltimore correspondent the following speech of Mr. CLAY. delivered at Richmond, Indiana, on the 18th inst. which we hasten to lay before our readers. With the circumstances attending its delivery our readers are already acquainted. While Mr. CLAY was addressing the assembled multitude on political topics, a Mr. MENDENHALL ascended the stand and presented a petition to Mr. CLAY, which was read aloud, requesting him forthwith to liberate all

After the reading of the petition, the assembly manifested great sensation, some cried out pull him (Mr. Mendenhall) down, and a high degree of excitement, of anger, and of indignation were kindled against him. festation of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay might have exposed Mr. Mendenhall to great personal danger. But Mr. Clay rose with perfect calmness and composure, and first addressed the multitude in a strain of persuasion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M. might be treated with the greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow citizens there collected, that the presentation of the petition had not occasioned him the slightest pain, nor excited one solltary disagreeable emotion. If it were to be presented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this vast and respectable assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him and the subject of which t treated. At all events, he entreated and besought his ellow citizens, for their sake, for his country'i sake, for his sake, to offer no disrespect, no indignity, no violence, in word or deed, to Mr. Mendenhall.

This appearing to compose the assembly. Mr. Clay bowed

to Mr. Menden'sall, and addressing him said-I will now, sir, make to you and to this petition such a response as becomes me. Allow me to say that I think you have not conformed to the independent character of ar American Citizen, in presenting a petition to me. 1 am. implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power of station to a superior; but between us there is entire equality. And what are the circumstances under which you have chosen to offer it? I am a total stranger, passing through your State on my way to its capital in consequence of an invitation with which I have been honored to visit it to exchange salutations with such of my friends of Indiana as think proper to meet me, and to accept of their hospital, ty. Anxious as I am to see them, and to view parts of this State which I had never seen, I came here with reluctance because I apprehended that the motives of my journer mi, by be misconceived and perverted. But when the ful fillment of an old promise to visit Indianapolis was insisted apon, I vielded to the selicitations of friends, and have preented myself among you.

Such is the occasion which has been deliberately selected for tendering this petition to me. I am advanced in years. and neither myself por the place of my residence is alto gether unknown to the world. You might, at any time within these last 25 or 30 years have presented your petition to me at Ashland. If you had gone there for that purpose, you should have been received and treated with perfect repect and liberal bospitality.

Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse conditions, and supose that you had been invited to Kentucky to partake of ts hospitality; and that, previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I understand have been used to ge up this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens of that State to a petition, to present to you, to relinquish your such a proceeding? Would you have deemed it courteous and according to the rites of hospitality?

farm or other property, what would you have thought o I know well that you, and those who'think with you, conperty in slaves. Bu, the law of my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong, in your opinion, and ought to be repealed; but, then, you and your sociates are not the law makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must contione to respect them. Until the law is repealed, we must be excused for asserting the right-aye, the property in slaves-which it sanctions, authorizes, and vindicates.

And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to e! I have no doubt that many of them are worthy, amiable and humane persons, who, by erroneous representations have been induced inconsiderately to affix their signatures to this petition, and that they will deeply regret it. Others children, who have been artfully deceived and imposed apon. A very large portion, I have been credibly informed are the political opponents of the party to which I belong Democrats, as they most undeservedly call themselves, who have eagerly salzed this opportunity to wound, as they ima rined, my feelings, and to aid the cause to which they are attached. In other quarters of the Union, Democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of Southern interests, the only safe defenders of the rights in slave property, and unjustly cuse as Whigs with Abolition designs, wholly incompa ble with its security. What ought these distant Democrats to think of the course of their friends here who have united

in this petition? And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in In diana to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky It is a general declaration, in the act announcing to the world the Independence of the thirteen American Colonies that all men are created equal. Now, as an abstract princi ple, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration : and it is desirable in the original construction of Society, and in organized Societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But, then, I apprehend that in no Society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane, culprits, tranlant sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community. That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its im ort, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States In most of them slavery existed, and had long existed, and was established by law. It was introduced and forced upon the Colonies by the paramount law of England. Do you believe, that in making that declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have ever united in a declaration which was to be interpret ed into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any on of the thirteen States entertain such a design or expecta tion? To impute such a secret and unavowed purpose would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council-a fraud upon the confederacy of the Revolution-a fraud upon the Union o these States, whose Constitution not only recognized the nawfulness of slavery, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa until the year 1808. And I am bold to say that, if the doctrines of modern ultra political abolition ists had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of our Revolution, our glorious Independence would never have been achieved. Never!-never! [Great applause, and

many voices echoing "Never!"] I know the predominant sentiment in the free States i adverse to slavery; but happy in their own exemption from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens there do not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I look upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the parental government and from our ancestors. I wish every slave in the United States was in the country of his Argestors." But here they are and the question is how can they be best dealt with? I a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no man would be more strongly op osed than I should be to incorporate the institution of slavery among its elements. But there is an incalculable difference between the original formation of society, and a ong existing organized society, with its ancient laws, institutions and establishments.

Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opinion, the evils o slavery are, they are nothing, absolutely nothing, in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably dow from a sudden, general and indiscriminatel emancipa tion. In some of the States the number of slaves approx mates towards an equality with that of the whites: in one or two they surpass them. What would be the condition of the two races in those States upon the supposition of an imme diate emancipation? Does any man suppose that they would become blended into one hamogeneous mass? Does any man recommend amalgamation-that revolting admixture alike offensive to God and man? For those whom He, by their physical properties, has made unlike and put asunde we may, without presumptuousness, suppose were neve intended to be joined together in one of the holiest rites.-And let me tell you, sir, if you do not already know it, tha such are the feelings-projudices, if you please (and what man claiming to be a Statesman will overlook, or disregard the deep seated and unconquerable prejudices of the Peonle) in the slave States that no human law could enforce a union between the two races.

What then would certainly happen? A struggle for polit ical ascendency; the blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites to maintain possession of the government. Upon the supposition of a general immediate emancipation, in those States where the blacks outnumber the whites, they would have nothing to do but to insist upon another part of the same Declaration of Independence as Dorr and his deluded democratic followers recently did in Rhode Island, according to which an undefined majority have the right, at their pleasure, to subvert an existing government and institute a pleasure, to sunvert an existing government and institute a new one, in its place, and then the whites would be brought in complete subjection to the blacks! A contest would inevitably ensure between the two races, civil war, carnage, pillage, candagration, devastation and the ultimate exteriors, kc., all to be seen for one shilling. found by his associates, and buried on the 17th of evitably ensue between the two races, civil war, carnage.

nination or expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more certain. And are not these evils far greater than the mild continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country! I say continually improving; for if this gratifying progress in the amelioration of the condition of the slaves has been checked in some of the States the responsibility must attach to the unfortunate agitation of the subject of abolition. In consequence of it, increased rigor in the police and further restraints have been imposed; and I do believe that gradual emancipation (the only method of liberation that has ever been thought safe or wise by any body in any of the slave States) has been postponed half a century.

Without any knowledge of the relations in which I stand my slaves, or their individual condition, you, Mr. Men enhall, and your associates who have been active in geting up this petition, call upon me torthwith to liberate the whale of them. Now let me tell you that some half a dezen of them, from age, decrepitude or infirmity, are wholly unable to gain a livelihood for themselves, and are a heavy charge upon me. Do you think that I should con orm to the dictates of humanity, by ridding myself of that charge, and sending them forth into the world, with the boon of lib erty, to end a wretched existence in starvation? Another class is composed of helpless infants, with or without improvident mothers. Do you believe as a Christian that I should perform my duty towards them, by abandoning hem to their fate? Then, there is another class who would not accept their freedom if I would give it to them. I have ne but he will not. What shall I do with that class?

What my treatment of my slaves 1s, you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has traveled with me over the greater part of the United States and in both the Canadas, and has had a thousand opportunities, if he had chosen to embrace them, to leave me. Excuse me, Mr. Mendenhall, for saying that my slaves are as well fed and clad, look as sleak and hearty, and are quite as civil and respectful in their demeanor, and as little & posed to wound the feelings of any one, as you are. [Great and continued laughter and applause.]

Let me recommend to you, sir, to imitate the benevolent example of the society of Friends in the midst of which yo reside. Meek, gentle, embued with the genuine spirit o our benign religion, whilst in principle they are firmly op posed to slavery, they do not seek to accomplish its extinc ion by foul epithets, coarse and vulgar abuse and grosminmny. Their ways do not lead through blood, revolution and disunion. Their broad and comprehensive philanthropy embraces, as they believe, the good and the happiless of the white as well as the black race; giving to the one their commiseration, to the other, their kindest sympa by. Their instruments are not those of detraction and of war, but of peace, persuasion, and earnest appeals to the charities of the human heart. Unambitious, they have no political objects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse with them throughout life has been considerable, interestng and agreeable; and I venture to say that nothing could have induced them, as a society, whatever a few individual night have been tempted to do, to seize the occasion of my casual passage through this State, to offer me a persona dignity.

[This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorbing attention, and was followed by loud burst of applause.]

I respect the motives of rational abolitionists, who are ictuated by a sentiment of devotion to human liberty, nithough I deplore and deprecate the consequences of the agitation of the question. I have even my friends among them. But they are not monomaniacs, who, currendering themselves to a single idea, look altogether to the black side of human life. They do not believe that the sum total of all our efforts and all our devotion should be abolition They believe that there are duties to perform towards the white man as well as the black. They want good government, good administration, and the general prosperity of

I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respecttul and deliberate consideration; but before I come to a fina decision, I should like to know what you and your associ ates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession, it i should think proper to liberate them. I own about fifty who are probably worth fifteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon society, without any means of subsistence or support would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars, for their benefit, it I should be induced to free them? The security of the payment of that sum would materially lessen the obstacles in the way of their emancipation.

And new, Mr. Mendenhall, I must take respectful leave of you. We separate as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no excited anger or dissatisfaction on my part, whatever may have been your motives, and these I refer to our common judge above, to whom we are both responble. Go home, and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood. Within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless orphan, clothe the paked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need succor, and you will be a better and wiser man tha you have this day shewn yourself.

[Rapturous applause followed the conclusion of the

A DARING VILLAIN .- On Sunday night a bold rillain entered the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Rutter, situated in Hanover, near Lee street, and made his way into a room in which a son of Mr. Rutter slept. In this room was kept an unloaded musket. The rascal loaded the piece, and so placed it, primed and cocked, on the mantel piece, that be the slightest touch the charge could be lodged in the head of the sleeper, if he should awake. Thus prepared, the robber proceeded to his work of ilfering, and collected a considerable amount of lothing. In the meantime the son awakes and inquires, 'Is that you, father?' to which question the robber said 'Yes.' 'Are you sick?' Shall I go for a doctor?' 'No. I am going out, and I think I will be better in a few minutes.'-The villain left the room then with his booty, and the son was again soon in the land of dreams. In the morning his father waked him, and found the gun in the position described, and the room wanting in many valuable articles. The conversation which had passed was brought to recellection, and all were overjoyed in the singular preservation from the intended murder of the burglar, if the contingency should have called for such an act.

Baltimore Sun. F H. B. M. frigate Spartan, Captain Elliot which arrived below Monday evening, came up vesterday morning, fired a salute, (which was re urned by the Ohio,) and came to anchor off Union wharf, where she now lies. She is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture. [Boston Amer.

There can be no mistake in the position of President Tyler and his friends. They will act in good faith with the Democratic party, and the party, with equal good faith, will sustain all his measures calculated to maintain the honor and in terests of the country.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A young nan named William Delany fell from one of the Reading railroad cars, when one of the passenger and two baggage cars passed over his legs severing both from his body. The unfortunate man was immediately taken to the mills of Messrs. More & White, where three physicians were brought to his aid, and every attention paid him. He was alive when our informant started for this city, but little hopes were entertained of his recovery. He was a waiter in Jones's hotel in this [Philad, Ledger. LIONIZING .- A man was observed every night

at the English Opera House during Carter's engagement, and a fiddler remarked on his constan-'Yes,' replied the man, 'I wouldn't miss one ight for any consideration, and I'll tell you the reason: as I am morally certain that some night the lion will bite Carter's head off, I know my worst luck, that would be the very night I was

SINGULAR EFFECT OF MORTIFICATION .- We understand that Dr. Whitney, of Newton, Upper Falls, was called upon a short time since, together with a student in his office, to make a post-mortem examination of a woman who had died in a neighboring town. Mortification had set in before the subject died, and in the examination the mortified parts, it is supposed, came in contact with a small scratch on the hand of both the operators. Both Dr. W. and his student were soon aken sick, under the circumstances which left no doubt that they had imbibed a poison from the dead body during the post-mortem examination .-The student died in a few days, but Dr. W. although fears were entertained at one time for his life also, has become convalescent.

The New York Maseum was well attended last night

AN APPETITE.-The Boston Medical Journal makes mention of a pauper from England nemed Charles Mullen, who has been for some time in the Boston Work house, and whose appetite almost ruined that excellent establishment. Helas been re-shipped for England—out of fear, we presume, that he would cause a famine here. The Journal says:

"He could not be satisfied with eating; he has devoured six pounds of bread, and washed it down repeatedly, with four quarts of water, chocolate a coffee—taking either, indifferently, or as they were given to him. Raw carrots, apples, mear and in fact any thing on which he could lay his hands, he devoured with ravenous avidity. A page of bread was habitually placed by his bed, on retiring, and whenever he awoke in the night he lunched enormously, and with unabated satisfaction, at the expense of the city. A case of building thus strongly marked, has not been recognized by medical gentlemen in this part of the country for a lang time.

The Mayor of Portland has offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the individuals who have caused the late fires in that city

IF Judge Marshall, of Louisville, has admitted to bail Godfrey Pope, who is charged with murdering Mr. Bliss. The decision of the Court was in substance, that under the sixteenth section of the tenth article of the Constitution of Kentucky the accused should be admitted to bail. That part of the section referred to says: "That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, er presumption great." The doubt expressed in the decision was confined to the proof or presumption as to the capital offence. The security demander was \$20,000, which was given.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, arrived in this city last evening, and will preach next Sunday. Buffalo Com. Adv.

I T You who would enjoy a view of all nature's wonder ful productions, and at the same time be delighted with rational amusements, go to the American Museum. Dr. Valentine, with his comic delineations, is a bost with

UF SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. The skin, covering asitdom the whole surface of the bun-an body, is of the met vial importance, both as regards health and beauty, being the medium through which, in connection with the terrous uptem, man holds communion with the external word. It tem, man holds communion with the external world. It is in this important memb ane the nerves terminate in the most delicate ramifications, and the sense of touch a meterd so valuable. Discusses of the skin have attracted exparatively but little importance until within a short period and perhaps there never was a time when so much miers, has been manifested as at the present, both on account of the local ravages of this class of maiadles, and of their big the most obstinate chronic c notation. the local ravages of this class of maladies, and of their being the attendants of the most obstinate chronic of national disorders. The complexion, otherwise transparest, lating by pimples, pustules or glandular enlargements, fisting under the skin, which not only endanger beath but life, in other cases, dark. livid spots, blotches or carbundes, approaching a state of putrid suppuration, are observed. It would be in vain to attempt to portray the different shale and varieties of cutaneous affections, but enough hatten approach to how conclusively these diseases have being a state of the conclusively these diseases have being a state of the conclusively these diseases have being sense that the conclusively these diseases have being sense. averred to show conclusively these diseases have their origin in the general system or constitution. How can bealth be enjoyed or life itself prove a blessing, when the blood, the grand fountain of life and health, is impure?

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frame.

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